NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.-COPYRIGHT, 1900. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

the Isabelia Fisher Hospital and Dispensary,

a girls' school and a number of buildings, all the property of the Women's Foreign Missionary

lociety. The property was valued at over

ARE WE AT WAR WITH CHINA?

A Question for Judge Hazel to Decide, in the

Case of Three Chinamen.

appointed United States Judge for the West-

ern District of New York, will have a knotty

question to decide as a starter in his career or

the bench. Yesterday Attorney Hamilton

Ward, Jr., representing three Chinamen

who have been ordered deported by United

States Commissioner Robinson, contended that

his clients could not be sent from this country

because a state of war exists between the United

States and China. The fact that United States

soldiers are fighting in China, he argued, abro-

gates all treaties existing between the two

countries, even though war has not been offi-

United States District Attorney Brown was

OFFERS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR CHINA.

men of the East have written the Adjutant-

General asking that in the event of war with

China they be allowed to raise volunteer or-

the service of that regiment. He says: "There

is a regiment here in New York very anxious

the field with any volunteer organization.

AMERICANS IN CHINA APPEAL.

Urgently Request That a Larger Force of Mer

and Ships Be Sent.

Asiatic Association to the Secretary of State:

Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Wash-

nterests in central China.'
"JOHN FOORD, Secretary."

NINTH INFANTRY SAILS FOR TAKE

After Landing It Will Push On to Tien-Tstr

and Join the Allied Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The departure of the

Ninth Infantry from Manila for China was re-

ported to the War Department this morning by

Gen. MacArthur. The expedition is composed

SIXTH CAVALRY WILL SAIL SUNDAY

Transport Grant Will Also Take Recruits and

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 .- The entire eight

troops of the Sixth Cavalry will sail on Sunday

on the transport Grant. The only cause of de-

lay will be the detention of Gen. Chaffee now

on his way to this city. Gen. Shafter has re-ceived orders to prepare the Sixth for immediate service, and the Presidio resembles in many re-spects its liveliest days during the assembling of the volunteers bound for the Philippines. Each troop is being recruited to its fullest capacity. There are war supplies at the Pre-

of 1,271 elisted men and 39 officers.

cially declared.

BUFFALO, June 28 .- Judge Hazel, the newly

\$50,000. Among the Methodist missionaries

THEIR FATE IN DOUBT.

VOL LXVII.-NO. 302

Not Certain That the Ministers Were Rescued With Seymour.

FORCE MOVING ON TO PEKIN.

Chinese Say the Foreign Envoys Were Safe There on Monday.

Be Marching Toward Tien-Tein by other Boute-Passports Said to Have Been Given to Them on June 19-Three Wounded in the Fighting to Relieve Tion-Tsin-Not Probable That Many in the Town Ware Wounded Brought to Tien-Trin Japanese Urge That the Chinese Emperer Be Bestered and the Capital Moved South as Only Means of Restoring Order.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 29 .- Admiral Seymour's force has been rescued, but there is still complete ignorance here concerning the members of the legations and there is the most curious discrepancy regarding them in the reports purporting to be official.

The Berlin Government is represented as having authoritative information that Baron Von Ketteler and the other Ministers are with Admiral Seymour, and the advices of Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, corroborate this. On the other hand Shanghai telegrams allege on high official authority that they were still in Pekin on June 25, and Admiral Seymour is quoted as saying at Tien-Tain that he believes they are at the capital. There is another statement that their passports were given to them on June 19 and that they are proceeding to Tien-Tsin by an outside route.

The British Government is without news from Admiral Seymour, but St. Petersburg and Berlin supply the official statements. which are supplemented by press telegrams. Details, however, are most scanty and the accounts differ as to whether Admiral Seymour himself returned to Tien-Tsin. The Russian despatch save that only the dounded were taken there, while the German despatch intimates that the whole force is there. One unofficial report says that Admiral Seymour's troops joined a strong force

Various reports come from Chefoo and Shanghai regarding the operations at Tien-Tsin. One asserts that the Chinese under Gen. Nich flercely attacked the foreign settlement after the force started to relieve Admiral Seymour. subjecting it to a terrific bombardment. The garrison of 8,000 men, mostly Russians, had only small artillery, as the 4.7-inch guns from the British warship Terrible had been left at the railhead, eight miles from Tien-Tsin, owing to the break in the line.

A newspaper published in Shanghai declared that the losses at Tien-Tsin have been greatly exaggerated, and says that probably not one foreign resident was killed.

Capt. Baily at Shanghai, presumably the commander of the British warship Aurora, is reported as wishing to have it made known that It is due to the Russians that anybody is alive in Tien-Tsin.

It is stated that the total allied force landed exceeds 16,000 men.

A despatch to the Times from Yokohama says the Chinese residents of Japan have petitioned the Japanese Government to use its influence to induce the powers to restore the Emperor of China to the throne and to remove the capital to the south. They declare that this is the only means of restoring order or of affecting reforms.

SAFE AT PEKIN ON JUNE 957

Viceroy Says Legations Were Receiving the Protection of the Chinese Government. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 28.-The Foreign Office announces that the Viceroy of Nankin has telegraphed to the acting British Consul-General at Shanghai that he received on Monday the following imperial rescript:

"The foreign legations in Pekin continue, as usual, to receive every protection from the Imperial Government."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 .- W. H. Harries of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank received a cable message from Shanghai at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which stated that all the foreign legations up to June 25 had been receiving every protection from the Chinese Govern

LARGE FORCE FROM INDIA. About 17.000 Men With 17 Gans to Start for

China. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SIMLA, June 28.—The force that will go to China from here consists of 223 officers, 308 noncommissioned officers, 9.540 native troops and 7,170 camp followers, with 1,280 horses and 2,000 mules. They will carry six field guns and

eleven Maxims. Another German Cruiser for China

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LORENZO MARQUES, June 28.-The German cruiser Schwalbe, which has been stationed here for some time, has been ordered to pro-

Pure Spring Water Free. The drinking water served in the New York Central Dining Cars is from the Celebrated Polaris Spring at Boonville, on the R. W. & O. Division. in the foot bills of the Adirondack Mountains, and is absolutely pure.—Ad.

OUR LOSSES AT TIEN-TSIN. Three American Marines Killed and Two

Wounded in Relieving the Town.

Special Cable Desnatch to THE SUK. LONDON, June 28 .- A despatch to the Centra News from Chefoo, dated June 27, says that an American newspaper correspondent named Fenton and an American saflor of the name of Ringrove arrived at Taku on Monday from Tien-Tsin. They confirm the statement that the British-American brigade led the relieving forces into Tien-Tsin. They entered at 1 P. M., June 23. The Chinese delivered a heavy musketry fire against the relievers, but they were driven back by the latter's guns. Mr. Fenton says that the British and American gunfire was beautifully accurate. The Russians attacked and captured the

Chinese arsenal. The Americans lost 3 killed and 2 wounded, the British 2 killed and 1 wounded, the Germans 15 killed and 27 wounded and the Russians 10 killed and 87 wounded. Mr. Fenton says he does not know the casualties among those who were beleaguered, but believes there were no women or children killed or wounded.

The Admiralty issues a list of the British casualties at Tien-Tsin up to the morning of June 23, showing that 4 sailors were killed; a Lieutenant and 4 men dangerously wounded: 2 Lieutenants, a midshipman and 11 men seriously wounded and Commander Beatty of the Barfleur; 2 midshipmen and 25 men slightly

BBLIEVES MINISTERS ARE SAFE. Premier Salisbury's Announcement in the House of Lords.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON. June 28 .- In the House of Lords today Prime Minister Salisbury said that so far as the Government knew, Admiral Seymour had been relieved and was safe. The information. however, came from other than official sources and beyond that they knew nothing. As to the position of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, and the legations, he thought there was ground for believing that they were safe. but that could only be stated in a hypothetical

From all quarters such troops as could be obtained were being hurried forward to the scene of the trouble in China, but it would be some time before they arrived.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Rt. Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that information from China left no doubt that Admiral Seymour's force had been extricated from its perilous position and had returned to Tien-Tsin. The Government received a telegram on June 24 from Admiral Seymour saying ne had seized a small arsenal north of Tien-I'sin and was being bombarded by a large number of guns. He sent an urgent note for relief. He said he had lost about forty killed and seventy wounded

News brought by a servant of a legation who was thoroughly trustworthy was to the effect that the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin had been shelled from June 18 to June 23. The damage was comparatively slight, except in the case of the French concession, which suffered everely and the British consulate, which was greatly knocked about. The British casualties ere 4 killed and 50 wounded. Among the latter were 6 officers. There was no news from the legations and he was unaware of the course Admiral Seymour intended to take.

POWERS HEAR OF SEYMOUR'S RELIEF One Report Said He Had Lost 62 Killed and

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. PARIS, June 28.-The Foreign Office has reselved information from China that the Russian General, who went to the relief of the allied forces under Admiral Seymour, has returned to Tien-Tsin, bringing in with him the Seymout

contingent, including many wounded. ST PETERSBURG, June 28.-The War Office has received the following despatch from Adniral Alexieff at Port Arthur: "Four companies of Russians, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Schirnsky, and the same number of foreigners, relieved Admiral Seymour on Monday night and prought 200 wounded men to Tien-Tsin."

BERLIN. June 28.-Admiral Bendmann telegraphs that Vice-Admiral Seymour has arrived at Tien-Tsin. He also says that fighting continues beyond Tien-Tsin.

CHEFOO, June 28 .- Vice-Admiral Seymour commanding the allied forces, has been relieved. He failed to establish communication The Russian Colonel, Stoessel, commanding

the combined international force of 10,000 men is supposed to be on his way to Pekin. LONDON, June 28.-Jardine, Matheson Co's agent at Shanghai cables that Admiral Seymour lost 62 killed and 312 wounded There is no news from Pekin, he says, but the Ministers are supposed to be there. The dam-

Shanghai is quiet. RIOTING IN SHAN-TUNG PROVINCE. American Consul at Shanghai Reports a Mission Chapel Barned.

age to Tien-Tsin has been much exaggerated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SHANGHAI, June 28 .- The American Consul here has been informed that rioting has occurred at Weih-Sien. Province of Shan-Tung. The mission chapel was burned, but the missionaries are believed to have escaped.

FATE OF THE MINISTERS IN DOUBT. Conflicting Reports From Li Hung Chang and

Other Official Sources. WASHINGTON, June 28. -- After the relief which it experienced yesterday over the news from Admiral Kempff that the foreign Ministers were with Vice Admiral Seymour's column eight miles from Tien-Tsin, besieged, but presumably safe, the Government is to-day again plunged into uncertainty as to the fate and whereabouts of its diplomatic representative to China, his legation staff, his family and the other Americans who were at Pekin when the anti-foreign attacks began. The report from other official sources are so conflicting that the Government is at a loss to determine which are correct and which are not. It does not even know whether the foreign Ministers have left Pekin. It is doubtful that they have reached Tien-Tsin. It does not discredit the report that they started north from the capital, instead of down the river, to meet the approaching relief columns. As for Admiral Kempff's statement that they are reported to be with Seymour's column near Tien-Tsin, so much has come through press and foreign official channels to make this appear incorrect that some of the authorities

openly express their disbelief in its accuracy. Yesterday the Government put absolute faith in the Admiral's message. pointed out that he said that the Ministers were 'reported" with the relief column eight miles from Tien-Tsin and did not make an unqualifled statement to that effect. There is coniderable criticism of Kempff for his apparent inability to send a message that will not leave

One Fare to Kansas City and Return Via Pennsylvania Railroad account Democ National Convention. Tickets will be sold July and 3, good to return until July 9 inclusive.—Adu

Ideal Sunday and July 4th trip. All day on Long sland Sound. See Adv. New Fast Steamer Chester

the Government in doubt as to his meaning. One official expressed very well the general feeling over the Admiral's alleged literary

shortcomings in this way:
"Reported by whom? Was it an official report or did Tom Jones or somebody else, of whom we never heard and know nothing, bring it in? Why didn't Kempff say whether it was a mere rumor or official information that formed the basis for his despatch? Is the man afraid of the cable tolls?"

The admiral added nothing to-day to the news he sent yesterday; at least, the naval authorities say they received no word from him except a message of no importance. This the message:

"CHEPOO, June 28.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: "About twelve thousand foreign troops now ashore. Soldiers ordered should report to Taku instead of Chefoo. Substituted Nashville for Yorktown to Chefoo. Yorktown used as despatch boat, being more suitable. "KEMPPP."

The fact that no news about the Ministers of Seymour's column was contained in this despatch leads the authorities to believe that it was a mere rumor that Kempff wired to the Navy Department yesterday and that he used the word "reported" to have the Government so understand. He has been instructed to keep the Navy Department fully informed of event in China. No limit as to the number of words he may cable has been set. In fact, the Government would prefer him to telegraph complete sentences, thus insuring against ambiguity, than to send his news in skeletonized form.

The only news that the Government received to-day about the Chinese situation came from Chinese sources. It was in a despatch from Li Hung Chang, dated Canton, and addressed to Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister here, who laid it before Secretary Hay. Li Hung Chang said that the foreign Ministers were with Admiral Seymour, twelve miles from Tien-Tsin. The fact that the great Li is at Canton far removed from Tien-Tsin and Pekin, throws doubt on his ability to get correct news from those places, and his message is therefore regarded as of little value. The fact that he is still in Canton excites surprise in Government circles. Several days ago he and five other Viceroys telegraphed to the State Department for "authority" for Li to proceed to Pekin to arrange with the central Government for a suppression of the disorders. The authority was given, but the Department heard that Li had already departed for the capital. It was supposed that he had gone by this time any-

Secretary Hay has telegraphed instructions to all the United States Consuls in China that in the event of their inability to communicate in diplomatic matters with Minister Conger at Pekin and thus keep in touch with the Chinese Central Government authority, they are to communicate with the Vicerovs of the districts in which their posts are situated concerning all matters affecting American interests. This, t is understood, was done at the suggestion of the Chinese Minister here. It does not constitute an acknowledgment that there is a new government in China, but merely recognizes the existence of unusual conditions. From an international standpoint there is nothing significant in the Government's action. By directing the Consuls to communicate with the Viceroys the relations of the United States to the Central Government of China are not changed. At the most the conferring on the Consuls of virtual diplomatic functions, and the recognition of the Viceroys as constituting the chief authority, makes the Viceroys responsible, for the time being, for the protection of American interests in their respective provinces. Any reparation that may be required for damage done to American life or property will be charged against the Central Government when the time for settlement comes

HAS CHINA DECLARED WART It Might Be so Considered if Our Minister Has

Been Dismissed From Pekin. WASHINGTON, June 28 -- While the Government is still of the opinion that a state of war does not exist between the United States and China, it is admitted officially that happening at Pekin, of which nothing is known here, may have changed the peaceful relations of the two countries. If it were not so serious, such a condition would be ludicrous. For the United States to be at war with another Government without the knowledge of the United States is suggestive of a comic opera plot. But some offlicals do not hesitate to say that if the Chinese Government handed their passports to the foreign ministers at Pekin, war was declared in that act by China against every country whose diplomatic representative was

The despatch from Sir Robert Hart, the Chinese Inspector General of Customs at Pekin, saving that the foreign legations "had been desired to leave Pekin within twenty-four hours," is regarded here as indicating but not showing conclusively, that the ministers received their passports. At the same time the Inspector General's language is capable of the construction that the ministers were requested or "desired" to leave the capital because the Chinese Government regarded itself as unable to afford them protection against the anti-foreign mobs. This would not constitute a declaration of war, but on the contrary would be regarded as a display of friendliness. The explanation is made that any acts of the Ministers at Pekin would not commit their Governments to the recognition of a state of war. as the doings of the Ministers are subject to the approval of their governments. Thus, if it be true that the Ministers demanded their pass ports in the belief that the engagement at Tak. constituted an act of war, that demand and their withdrawal from Pekin was not a recognition of a state of war unless it be confirmed by the Governments whose diplomatic repre sentatives participated in the matter. The reports that Chinese imperial troops attacked the international columns are indicative of a more serious state of affairs, but even such a breach could be remedied without resort to wa if the actions of its troops were repudiated by the Chinese Government. The United States, therefore, have hope that international hostil ities may be averted; but that hope will be re garded as futile if passports were handed to Minister Conger and other diplomatic representatives when they were dismissed from

MISSIONS DESTROYED BY FIRE. One Hundred and Sixty Persons Reported

Killed at Tien-Tsin. Both the Presbyterian Board of Foreign dissions and the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions received despatches yesterday from China about the welfare of their missionaries The Rev. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Board, received a cable message from Chefoo from the Rev. Frederick Brown Presiding Elder of the Tien-Tsin district. The despatch was in an unfamiliar code and the Rev Mr. Leonard had some trouble in deciphering it When he got through it read as follows:

stroyed by fire. About 160 persons killed. We think there is serious risk for families. Will return to Tien-Tsin in a few days. Shall we re turn home? Will you permit? BROWN." The Methodist mission at Tien-Tsin consisted three compounds. Upon one there was church, two houses and a few outbuildings Upon the second were a boys' school with an attendance of about fifty pupils and a resi dence for the teachers. Upon the third wer

"CHEFOO. June 13.-Mission Tien-Tsin de

Platt's Chlorides Is a Concentrated Liquid

Niagara Falls and Return-SS. Tickets good going July 3, returning July 5.

sary.
Three hundred recruits and 200 marines will also sail on the Grant. Military men here believe that she will proceed direct to China.

SULZER BOOMERS AT WORK.

HEADQUARTERS OPENED YESTERDAY IN KANSAS CITY.

Bernard Daniel O'Connor Heads the Boomers and Talle Why Suiger Is the Strongest Candidate Named Jerry Simpson of Kansas Expected to Join the Boomers To-night, KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28 .- Sulzer headquarters were opened at the Savoy Hotel this morning. It is the first headquarters opened by any candidate

for the Vice-Presidency, and a half dozen Tammany workers will be in charge, pushing the claims of the New York Congressman. These workers are headed by Bernard Daniel O'Connor, President of the Sons of Liberty. With him is W. A. Watson, secretary to Mr. Sulzer, a special messenger in the House of Representatives. Sterling Price of Texas, another Sulzer boomer, is rounding up the arrivals of Westerners. H. F. Craig and Harry Hall of the Tammany Times make headquarters with them. Fred Feigl, editor of the Tammany Times, is another Sulzer supporter who will arrive in Kansas City to-morrow. Mr. Watson says Jerry Simpson and Congressman Edward R. Ridgeley of

Society. The property was valued at over \$50,000. Among the Methodist missionaries stationed at Tien-Tsin were the Rev. F. Brown, the Rev. G. R. Davis, the Rev. W. T. Hobar t, the Rev. W. F. Walker, D.D., J. Victor Martin, Miss Emma Martin, M.D., the Rev. J. H. Pike, Dr. Ida M. Stevenson, Dr. Anna D. Gloss, Miss Ella E. Glover, Miss Mary E. Shockley, Dr. Rachel E. Benn and Miss Frances O. Wilson.

"I do not believe that any of the Tien-Tsin missionaries have been killed," said Dr. Leonard yesterday. "If they had been the names would have been in the cablegram. I have no idea who the 180 persons killed were unless they were native workers. We have heard that all of our missionaries at Tien-Tsin were safe at Chefoo on June 25."

As soon as the despatch was received yesterday the Methodist Missionary Board cabled money to the missionaries at Chefoo through the Presbyterian Mission Board which has a treasurer at that point.

Two cablegrams were received at the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday by the Rev. Arthur S. Brown, one of the secretaries. The first was from Shanghai and was received at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. It read: "Shanghai, June 23.—Wei Hein destroyed. Foreigners escaped."

This despatch was unsigned, but the Rev. Mr. Brown said that it had probably been sent by the Rev. A. J. Fitch. The other despatch came from Chefoo and was sent from that point at 5:33 yesterday morning. It read: "Chefoo, June 28.—Lobenstine, Shanghai. Ferius, Pekin. No word. Pekin.—Pao-ting-fu Wei Hein mission burned. Missionaries safe. "Elltrance."

Mr. Brown said the despatch had been sent by the Rev. W. O. Elterich, who is stationed at Chefoo. In explaining the despatches, Mr. Brown said: "That despatch from Shanghai means that, our largest mission in China, the one at Wei Hein bad, been destroyed. The missionspines there Kansas will join the Sulzer boomers to-morrow night. Mr. O'Connell, in an interview, stated the Brown said:

"That despatch from Shanghai means that, our largest mission in China, the one at Wei Hein had been destroyed. The missionaries there were the Rev. F. H. Chalfant and his wife, the Rev. A. J. Fitch and his wife, Dr. W. R. Farles and his wife, Miss Emma F. Boughton, Mrs. M. M. Crosette, and Miss Charlotte E. Hawes. Wei Hein is 150 miles from Tung Chow and has a population of 100,000. position of the Sulzer boomers and outlines what they will tell the delegates who come from the West.

"The nomination of Roosevelt," he says. makes New York the battleground in this campaign. We think the whole country recognizes that fact and the early talk has been in favor of a New York man for the Vice-Presidency. The New York men talked about for Vice-Presiient are Elliott Danforth, Judge Parker, O. H. P. Belmont, George B. McClellan, William Sulzer, David B. Hill and ex-Senator Murphy. Hill and Murphy are not can-I know that Mr. Hill has intimated that when New York is called on the roll of States he will make a speech seconding the nomination of Sulzer. The others are good men enough, but Mr. McClelland voted in Congress for the gold standard; Mr. Danforth was chairman of our State committee in 1896, and many Democrats blame him for the inactivity of that campaign Mr. Belmont is wealthy, and there is nothing to endear him to the working people, think he is next in strength to Mr. Suizer. The only argument I have heard presented for Judge Parker is that he is a good man and voted for Bryan in 1896. That applies

man and voted for Bryan in 1896. That applies to a great many men.

"Mr. Sulzer, on the other hand, possesses a great many advantages. In the first place he is in thorough sympathy with Mr. Bryan on all of the political questions now in issue. He has the indorsement of John P. Altgeld of Illinois and "Coin" Harvey of Chicago. Sulzer is loved by the working people of New York. He is the only man who can get the 30,000 Socialist votes of that city. He has stood for the working man at all times. If Sulzer should be nominated he will immediately challenge Roosevelt to joint debate. If Roosevelt should refuse it will prove that he was afraid. If he should accept he will have to explain why he allowed a poor, old woman to be executed in the electric chair when all New York revolted at it. He will have to tell why he failed to prosecute the canal frauds and the Ice Trust. With Sulzer on the Democratic ticket, Roosevelt would be beaten in New York at the outset." United States District Attorney Brown was taken completely by surprise when Mr, Ward stated his contention. He asked for time to look up some authorities on the question and it was granted. Attorneys say that no ruling has ever been made on such a question, and when Judge Hazel renders a decision it will establish a precedent. On Tuesday morning arguments will be submitted and then Judge Hazel will decide the question. Scarcely a week passes that Chinamen are not arrested in attempting illegally to enter this country in violation of the Chinese Exclusion act at points along the Canadlan border. If Judge Hazel sides with Mr. Ward in the matter it will mean a great influx of Chinamen. The decision will be awaited with interest. The present argument is made by Mr. Ward on an appeal from Commissioner Robinson's decision ordering the three prisoners deported. At the time of their trial Mr. Ward contended that his clients were Coreans and therefore not liable under the Exclusion act. Commissioner Robinson held that they were of Chinese descent. Mr. Ward is now glad to take the Commissioner's view of it and call them Chinamen.

Roosevelt would be beaten in New York at the outset."

Newspaper men and delegates are beginning to arrive. Alaska is represented. Decorations are beginning to blossom out along the streets. Festoons of colored electric bulbs, red. white and blue, are being struig in canony fashion over the principal thoroughfares. The hall is being decorated and finished. Two hundred men are working there to-night. The concrete floor was finished to-day. The platform and press desks, 600 of them, were finished to-day. But there is still a deal to be done. However, the hall will be ready. From present indications there will be room for all comers. The thermometer has registered 90 daily of late. Two Regiments Offered From New York and WASHINGTON, June 28 .- Already offers are regiments for service in China. Prominent

SULZER AND VAN WYCK BOOMS. Bumping Against Each Other on the Sam-

gantzations. Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth New York has sent a letter to the War Train All the Way to Kansas City. Department addressed to Gen. Corbin offering XENIA Ohio, June 28 .- Two New York Vice Presidential booms journeying west on the same train to-day clash every time the car rocks. is a regiment here in New York very anxious to serve you by going to China if you should have to have more troops. We are really in magnificent shape and would be delighted to have you call upon us. All the officers are experienced and are ready now."

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania telegraphed Gen. Corbin to-day as follows: "Particular attention is called to the offer of Col. James E. Barnett to recruit a regiment for service. but the boom of Sulzer easily overshadows that of Van Wyck ("Gus"). The latter is now candidate for second place on the ticket with Bryan. His press agents admit that he is willing, and his boom is to be launched publicly at St. Louis with Willet of Alabama at the helm attention is called to the offer of Col. James E. Barnett to recruit a regiment for service in china in the event that it be found necessary to increase the army for this purpose. Col. Barnett served with distinction in the Philippines as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and is now Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania. If circumstances warrant I recommend his application to you for favorable consideration."

Putnam B. Strong of 75 Worth street. New York, is another man who wants to go with a regiment to China. He says that he can raise immediately in New York a regiment of 1,200 men. His letter asks that in the event of warbeing declared by the United States against China, resulting in a call for volunteers, consideration be given his request for service in the field with any volunteer organization. The platform of Van Wyck is to be his antitrust speech at the ten-dollar Jefferson dinner. Sulzer has two press agents travelling with him and others scattered along the line. morning he received word that his headquarters in Kansas City were open. The news papers in all the Objo cities knew of his coming. and his movements were described.

Soon after leaving Jersey City Sulzer found a bridal couple on the train. The bride accepted one of his campaign buttons and he said that was a good omen. To-day nearly every passenger and trainman wore a Sulzer button. It developed that Sulzer is not going to Lincoln with a message from Croker. He is going on his own responsibility to ask Bryan to keep hands off and let him go into the convention and try for the nomination. try for the nomination.
Since Sulzer discovered that Van Wyck is a

try for the nomination.

Since Sulzer discovered that Van Wyck is a rival their relations on the train have been strained. They keep apart and look daggers at each other. Sulzer is to be in Kansas City on Sunday and will take personal charge of his canvass. Van Wyck will be there on Saturday morning after a conference at St. Louis with leaders from the South. Soon after the train left Jersey City yesterday it ran into a severe thunderstorm. Lightning flashed all about the cars, but both Sulzer and Van Wyck sat bolt upright and did not flinch. Their press agents said it was good practice for them and they would never dodge any political lightning that might come their way. Sulzer expects to divide the Southern delegates with Van Wyck and he has advices from the West to the effect that New York can have second place on the ticket if the delegation will unite on a man. This letter has been sent by the American "The following cablegram has been received by this association from the American Associby this association from the american Association of China at Shanghai, and is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the crisis. The anti-foreign movement must extend unless it be speedily suppressed. We would most urgently request that a large force of men be sent to north China and that more ships be despatched for the protection of our interests in contract China.

CHAFFEE STOPS IN CHICAGO. Luncheon Given to Him in the Union League Club-His Views on China.

CHICAGO, June 28.-Gen. Chaffee, who is or his way to take the command of the American forces operating in China, spent to-day in Chicago. He visited Headquarters of the Army De partment of the Lakes, and in the afternoon was partment of the Lakes, and in the afternoon was entertained at luncheon at the Union League Club by Col. Harper, whose son, Col. Roy Harper is Gen. Chaffee's aid.

"The condition in China is very indefinite," said Gen. Chaffee. "The fact of the matter is, the United States Government does not know how large an army it should send to China or whether it should send any at all. I will sail from San Francisco on Sunday night on the transport Grant and expect to reach Taku about July 25. The forces under my command will consist of one regiment of infantry and eight troops of cavalry. This uprising of the Boxers may possibly be quelled without any interference whatever." of 1,271 elisted men and 39 officers. No destination is mentioned in the cablegram, but Adjutantt-General Corbin said to-day that the regiment will go to Taku by way of Chefoo. This will be in accord with Admiral Kempff's cable this morning that soldiers should go to Taku. The Ninth Infantry will not wait at Chefoo for the arrival of Gen. Chaffee, but will, under the command of Col. Liscum, land at Taku and push on to Tien-Tsin, and there join the alied forces. Gen. MacArthur does not report the number of pieces of artillery to be sent with the Ninth Infantry, but the War Department is advised that several light field guns will be sent for use by the regiment. These guns ware probably rapid-fire one-pounders and Maxim mountain guns.

ROWDYISM AT THE CARNIVAL. Women Insulted in the Streets of Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, June 28.-Disgraceful scenes took place on the streets to-night during the carnival. Hoodiums tore the hats and clothing and otherwise insulted women. Scores of ar-rests were made, but the police were powerless to stop the disorder.

Street Car Blown Up in Toledo. Tolepo, Ohio, June 28.-An attempt was made to blow up a street car to-night on the Monroe street line. No one was injured but the conductor, W. Normberger, who was quite seriously hurt. A giant torpedo in a tin casing was placed on the track.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: Sa Nacoochee, Smith, Savanna Intercollegiate Boat Races at Poughkeepsie. Line Steamer up. Table d'hote dinner on Meturn by rail. Round trip ticket \$2.00.—Ada

MILLION FOR BRYAN FUND? Story That Clark of Montana Has Promised It Through Croker. Local Democrats were talking last night of a

report that got around to the effect that W. A. Clark, the Montana Copper King, had declared his intention of giving \$1,000,000 to the Democratic national campaign fund. The report originated with a well-known club ma who is a Democrat and a personal friend of Mr Croker. This man said to a number of wellknown people that he met Mr. Croker in Europe Just before Mr. Croker sailed for home. He said that Croker was very jubilant over the pros pects of Bryan's election, and told him that Clark had promised to give Croker personally his check for \$1,000,000, and that Croker was have the privilege of turning it in to the Democratic national treasury. Mr. Clark, who has been in town for some time, has gone to Butte

CLOUDS OVER GREAT BRITAIN. Lord Wolseley Says the Present Outlook I

Not Very Agreeable. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON. June 28 -At a banquet given to night in commemoration of the anniversary of the Queen's first review of the volunteers in 1860, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commanderin-Chief of her Majesty's forces, declared that the present outlook was not very agreeable for the world generally, while there had never been a time since the downfall of Napoleon when so many clouds were hanging over Great Britain. He Instanced South Africa, China and Ashanti.

Nevertheless, he expressed confidence in the military spirit of Great Britain. He remarked that 500,000 regulars were actually under arms, while the volunteers numbered 250 000. of which number 11,000 were serving in South Africa, this being the first occasion since the formation of the volunteer force that they had een employed in active service.

PAID BENHAM'S LIFE INSURANCE. New York Life Didn't Walt for Him to Die by Electricity and He Didn't Die.

Rather than carry a risk on a policyholder who had been sentenced to death the New York Life Insurance Company settled the other day a claim of several thousand dollars apparently about to become due on the policy of Howard C. Benham of Batavia, who was convicted of killing his wife and sentenced to die in the elec-

The payment of the insurance money to a bank up the State to which Benham had assigned his policy established a precedent. but the most interesting feature of the case for insurance men generally came when Benham got a new trial and was acquitted. Then people in the insurance business began to wonder what the New York Life Company would do about it.

General Solicitor Hubbell of that company said yesterday that nothing would be done

"The case is closed," he said, "and it was the first of the kind ever heard of in the insurance business. Benham had assigned his policy o some bank, so the payment was not made to him. Inasmuch as he was not actually dead at the time the company settled for a little less than the face value of the policy. But that was immaterial. It was a matter of sentiment more than one of dollars and cents. The company did not like the idea of carrying a policy on a man convicted of the vilest sort of crime and actually sentenced to death.

"If he had died in the electric chair and there had been no previous settlement of the claim the full amount of the insurance would have belonged to his estate just the same, as if he had died a natural death, for our policies are without conditions. Suicide or legal killing the beneficiary murdered the person holding a policy the contract then becomes void, but that is the only condition ever made

DAY OF THE HORSE NOT OVER. Sale of 5.754 Wild Horses Made at Sionx City at Fair Prices.

SIOUX CITY. Ia., June 28.-At the rate of one horse a second 5,754 wild horses from Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Montana were sold at the Sioux City stock yards to-day, the largest and fastest transaction of the kind ever recorded. Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Texas buyers were present, as well as

those from Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. The horses, huddled together, covered twenty acres. They were sold in bunches of twentyfive and more, bringing from \$15 to \$35 per head. None of the animals has ever known saddle or harness. This sale is the second of its kind within sixty days, but it eclipsed the other in the number sold and the prices obtained The six carloads of Oregon horses sold were the first from the Pacific coast that have been brought as far east as the Missouri River in

As a horse market Sioux City has during the year forged to the front rank.

HER KNIFE AT HIS THROAT IN A CAB. Ramsey's Wife Says She Suspects Him of Wanting to Abandon Her. A closed carriage stopped in front of the West 125th street station house at 9 o'clock last

night and the driver shouted: There's a man and woman trying to kill each other in this coach and it may be all over

Capt. Martens ran to the side of coach and Policeman Zimmermann did likewise. When they opened the door they found a man and woman quarreling. The woman had a big pocket knife in her hand and the man was trying to get possession of it. A stream of blood was flowing from a gash in his neck. The floor of the coach was covered with blood and the woman's dress was besmeared with it.

the woman's dress was besmeared with it.

"Take this woman away or she'll kill me!"
shouted the man.

Capt. Martens grabbed her by the wrists and
dragged her to the sidewalk. Policeman Zimmerman dragged the man out.

"She did it," said the man, pointing to the
stab wound beneath his chin.

"Yes." added the woman, "and I'm sorry I
didn't finish you."

She said she was Mrs. Annie Ramsey of 561
West 132d street and the man was her husband.

West 132d street and the man was her husband.
"Why did you use that knife on him?" asked why did you use that aims on him? asked the sergeant.

"Because I wanted to kill him," she answered.

"He has been trying to get rid of me and before
"Hi give him a chance to desert me I'll make a
better job of it than I did this time. I'll finish

I'll give him a chance to desert me I'll make a better job of it than I did this time. I'll finish him up."

The coachman said the man was Frank Ramsey, a wholesale fish dealer who had been out driving with another man. They had made a stop at 127th street and Eighth avenue to get a drink. The woman appeared and waited at the carriage door until they came out of the saloon. Then she accused Ramsey of deserting her and said that she was going to follow him to the ends of the earth. Ramsey pushed her aside and jumped into the coach, telling his friend to get in. But the woman got in. The friend, seeing there was trouble ahead, hurried away.

After telling this story to the sergeant the coachman said he would go outside and put blankets on his horses. When he got outside he jumped to his beat and drove away.

The man had heard the address given by the woman and said it was his address. It is in a tenement sect on. Dr. Blackmar said that his wound was not sorious.

"Half an inch more, though," said the surgeon, "and that knife would have reached his jugular vein."

Both man and woman were held.

geon, "and that kinte would in jugular vein."

Both man and woman were held.

Hayti Adopts Our Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- United States Miniser Powell at Port an Prince, has informed the State Department that the Government of Hayti has adopted the gold standard and that

Pennsylvania Railroad Trains to the West Run on fast schedules, over a matchless roadbed, and through magnificent scenery.-Ada

YALE'S 'VARSITY IN FRONT.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BUT THE VICTORY BRINGS WITH IT RATHER EMPTY HONORS.

Harvard's Substitute Stroke Oar, Harding, Gives a Wonderful Exhibition of Gameness -He Collapses After the Crimson Regains a Substantial Lead at the Three-Mile Mark-The Race up to That Time & Memorable Struggle-Then the Blues Walk in With Almost Nine Lengths to Spar -New Haven Loses the Four-Oared and Freshman Contests on the Thames River New London - Regatta Well Manager

NEW LONDON, June 28 .- Though Yale wo. he 'Varsity boat race from Harvard this after noon, after being signally vanquished in the four-oared and freshmen events, the victory was not the kind over which New Haven men like to "enthuse." True it is that the Blue shell was nine lengths ahead at the finish, but nobody knows how the big race would have re sulted if Harvard had held her own to the end

For three miles the crews provided a struthat will never be forgotten. The Har crew, with Harding in as substitute & in the place of Capt. Higginson, who wa jured while playing baseball last Sunday. at a supposed disadvantage. But Ha proved to be equal to the task it seemed was in the act of stroking the crew into a lead when he suddenly collapsed. This oc red just after three miles had been cover when Harvard was a length ahead, an a vantage that had been secured by one of the most desperate series of spurts ever seen in an intercollegiate boat race. While helpless and in danger of tumbling overboard, Harding showed wonderful sand and nerve by attempting to continue, but he was soon pitifully incapacitated and the Harvard eight was quickly dis-

But for this unfortunate accident Harvard probably would have rowed Yale a neck-andneck race to the finish line. The Crimsons were powerful in physique, and they had the same effective style that won for them in all three races a year ago. But naturally handicapped at stroke, it is all the more remarkable now the Crimson was able to make the showing that stirred up thousands of spectators until the breakdown of Harding came.

It must not be thought, however, that Yale did not show a superior crew. The Blues pulled n magnificent form from start to finish. In fact, it was their stamina and staying qualities that caused Harding to go under. At the end of the first mile the crews were on even terms, rowing stroke for stroke, and the timekeepers flashed both at 5:10. Then Yale drew away and held a slight advantage for nearly two miles. The pace was killing, but Harding kept at his task with such bulldog tenacity that the Harvard men had assumed the lead at the threemile mark. This was accomplished by several remendous spurts, enabling the Cambridge men to overhaul their rivals, who in the tussle were put to the severest kind of a test, so much so that at one period it looked as if Stroke

Cameron was on the verge of collapse, too. Even with Harding's oar dragging in the water, the other Harvard rowers worked desperately to keep their lead, but it was a hope ess task. Therefore, when Yale got in front a half mile from home there was nothing left except congratulations for the winners and widespread sympathy for the losers. Harding went into the race as stroke with little or no preparation. When Capt. Higginson was injured Harvard was in dire straits. Harding was selected as the best man to tackle the job. It was feared before the race that he would be unable to last through what he was made of when he said to Coach

Storrow: "I'll stroke the crew to victory or die in the

attempt! As it was Harding had a narrow escape. He was in the act of going over board when the Harvard coxswain caught him by the arm. Had he fallen into the river he might have been drowned, as no boats were near enough at the time to pick him up. Later the Harvard launch drew alongside and accompanied the shell to the finish to prevent the possibility of a fatal ending. Harding was unconscious during the last half mile and was completely exhausted when he was lifted out of the shell into the launch after the race. His exhibition of gameness never has been equalled in an affair of this kind and Harvard men should feel proud of

such a loyal representative. Yale's showing was quite a feather in the cap of Coach Gallaudet, who has worked hard to develop a crew up to former standards. While the 'Varsity was an excellent combination of physical development and rowing skill, the freshmen and four-oared crews were not much to boast of. The four was very easy for Harvard, that event being won by the Crimson by three lengths. The freshmen race was an unexpected upset, as Harvard carried off the honors with five lengths to spare. Both of these contests were rowed in rather rough water, with a strong wind blowing up stream on the bascks of the men. The 'Varsity struggle, however, was over a smooth course, under the

most favorable conditions. The races were splendidly handled and the course was kept free of obstructionists. Julian W. Curtiss of New York, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, received much praise for the arrangements which provided rare sport for the thousands of visitors and no inconvenience. The early trains for Boston, New York and New Haven brought the crowd in in swarms. The observation train tickets were snapped up at fancy prices and at that there was room for all in the thirty-two cars that had been especially prepared for the day. The harbor was filled with yachts of all kinds, revenue cutters and big steamers whose decks were black with enthusiastic spectators.

The only craft permitted to follow the crews were the referee's boat, the steam yacht Nushka: William P. Eno's steam yacht Aquillo, devoted to the Regatta Committee, and the launches of the two universities. Mr. Eno had as his guest Elihu Root, Secretary of War, who was accompanied by Judge William K. Townsend. Among others who were entertained on board the Aquillo were: Henry B. Platt, Philip G. Bartlett, William Barnum, Lewis Welch, Walter Camp, Howard Knapp and about fifty others. Camp. Howard Knapp and about hity others, Secretary Root watched the races from the yacht's bridge. All told, it was estimated that 16 000 persons saw the races, an attendance that has been exceeded in years gone by. There was very little betting on any of the races. Even money prevailed on the results of the four-oared and freshmen events, while in the Varsity Yale was favorite at about 5 to 4.

THE FOURS CALLED FIRST.

When preparations were made to take the crowds up the river to see the start of the races there was a breeze blowing directly up stream, and it was freshening every minute. Referee W. A. Meikieham of Columbia, on board the steam yacht Nushka, started up stream at 10 o'clock. Word had been sent to the Harvard and Yale quarters to have the fours and freshmen eights ready to beign operations on schedule time. Though the water was a trifle choppy in spots, it was thought inadvisable to consider a postponement as long as the was a chance to pull the races off. When the 'Gree's boat reached the head of the course, just below Gales Ferry, the four-coared crews were both in their shells, paddling about in anticipation of final instructions from the regatta officials. The Harvard four was first to leave the float, and just as it did so the observation train on the New Haven road along the west bank of the Thames steamed up. Sixteen cars, making a typical moving grandstand, were well filled with shouting, cheering enthusiasts, both men and THE POURS CALLED FIRST. names steamed up. Sixteen cars, making a pical moving grandstand, were well filled with outing, cheering enthusiasis, both men and

Kansas City and Return. \$28.75. Magnific-nt service via Lac awarna R. P. and direct connections. Tievet good of g July 1, 2, 3. Return limit, July 9. Dining cars. Sleepers. Quick was